

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 574.]

SATURDAY, November 11, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

## For Sale.

IN LEXINGTON,

The corner of Main and Cross Streets.

The Stone Mill on Water Street. Ancient Commandant House and lot on High Street. For terms apply to Maj. James Morrison in Lexington, or to the subscriber, on Main Street, six miles from Frankfort.

BENJ. S. COX.

September 25, 1797.

## FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store, opposite the court-house, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cattle and Sheep, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership of Reid & McLean being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all debts indebted to said firm by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances. Likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN A. SEITZ and FREDERICK LAUMAN, hitherto trading under the firm of Seitz & Lauman, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th inst. Their books papers &c. are in the hands of John A. Seitz, for adjustment—to whom all those who have any demands against the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, are requested to apply for a settlement, and those who are indebted to them, it is hoped will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

FREDERICK LAUMAN.

September 23, 1797.

## For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS: 2,666 2/3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2/3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sullivan.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the state line:

440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Russell creek.

1000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river,

1000 do. do. one on Big Barren, and one on Trade water.

666 2/3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1000 do. do. Thomas Gaskins do.

1000 do. do. Goose creek.

1500 do. do. do. The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Tavern, in that commodious house on Main Street the third door below Cross Street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

November 22, 1797.

LOST, on Sunday last, on the Lime-stone road, about four or five miles from Lexington, a pair of

POCKET PISTOLS,

engraved Kelland. Whoever will bring them to Joseph Copley's, tailor in Lexington, or send a line, so that they may be sent for, shall receive

TWO DOLLARS reward.

## For Sale.

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND.

IN the Military range, within Judge Symme's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 3, 6 and 15 in the second township, and 3, 6 and 21 in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be accommodated may purchase in small quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant, in Lexington.

[An indispensible title will immediately be given to purchasers.]

Cincinnati, August 2.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

VE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown; Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 20, 1797.

## FOR SALE.

AN Overhot Merchant-Mill

With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Driftmill, STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land;

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the State. The dam and race, have stood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.

ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

\*\*\* Those gentlemen in whose hands propofals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

## FOR SALE.

400 Acres of Military Land.

LYING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclinable to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Coffey in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargrass.

Aaron Fontaine.

Jefferson, March 5, 1797. The whole will be sold to auction, or divided into one or two hundred acre lots, as may best suit the purchasers.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two or three Apprentices To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

Good journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

THE managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pottlethwait of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also to pay back sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

## STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a sorrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Nansfield August 14.

## FOR SALE.

The Subscriber,

WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk, in lots, sixty-six and two-thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty back, he will also lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the same size including his blacksmith's shop, on three of the other lots will be three final brick houses, which will accommodate at many families all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

## Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman's four miles from Lexington, on the 23rd instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, white blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

## For Sale.

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE.

Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Taint, about 24 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and claims a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Taylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the mouth of Middle creek, Hardin county, on the 25th of August, two horses.—one a bright bay, 9 years old; 15 hands high, frosts natural, has a hair and fringe; and a roan or feather extending from half way his neck towards his ears on the near side, his tail is docked short, was shod all round when he left me, not branded as I recollect. The other a grey, 5 years old, 14 and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, g, heavy mane and tail dark coloured, has a small lump between his thighs occasioned by cutting, frosts natural, had on a small bell, and shod before when he went away. Whoever delivers said horses to John McIntire living on Flat creek, Montgomery county, or to the subscriber living at Col. James M'Dowell's three miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN LYLE.

October 18, 1797.

## WANTED.

100,000 pounds of Tobacco, delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

ROBERT M'DONALD.

October 20, 1797.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division.—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have five twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negotiable, and make a general warranty deed.

J. NETHERLAND.

March 16, 1797.

## WANTED

A person who is well acquainted with Making & Brewing of Beer, and A DISTILLER. Great encouragement will be given—Apply to A. HOLMES.

Lexington, July 26, 1797.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Wallingboro, (Marion county, Kentucky,) some time in May last, a Negro man named LEUIS, (or LUKE,) about twenty-four years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, has a halt in one of his legs. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail in this place.

Lexington, July 15.

## NOTICE.

The partnership of CHARLES HUMPHRIES & Co. was dissolved on the 18th inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to call on the subscriber for payment, in whose hands the books are placed.

ANDREW HOLMES.

April 16.

## Wanted Boulding Cloths.

From No. 1 to No. 6, for sale at ANDREW HOLMES'S STORE. The corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington.

## SHOE

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUCRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S STORE.

Lexington August 8.

## FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHEAT. Apply to A. HOLMES, Lexington.

## Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the higher wages will be given, enquire of the Printer.

September 6, 1797.

## FOR SALE.

A Likely Negro Wench.

Apply to the Printer.

## FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT, ON Main Street, with a good stable, &c. Also, a thousand acres of Land on Bank lick creek, about ten miles from the Ohio. The land is of excellent quality, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to JOHN A. SEITZ.

ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

With to purchase, at their store in Lexington a quantity of

## TOBACCO AND HEMP.

For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money.

They have on hand a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms.

EDWARD WEST.

## Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to Weit and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thompson is authorized to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

Man's Lick, September 24, 1797.

We are well informed that some malicious person has lodged a tale of an inferior quality, for a length of time, at the widow Camm's, for sale, at being of our own factory. We hereby declare to the public, that we did never lodge any tale for sale on the road between this place and Lysing. This deception is calculated not only to injure our reputation, but the public at large.

JAMES F. MOORE.

CHARLES REELER.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE ONE. An Expository Letter FROM EDWARD RUSSELL TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, 20th of Mount Vernon.



## Washington Emigrant Society.

The committee agreeable to their official duty the mirror of last week, present the public with the following useful information:

*Description of the navigation of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to Louisville.*

Miles.  
FROM Pittsburgh to Hamilton's Island, keep the Indian or N. W. side, close to the lower point of the island.  
Irwin's Island—Indian side.  
The lower end of Irwin's Island—close to the lower end.  
Wooley's riffle—Indian side.  
The Dead riffle—close to the Indian side.  
Loggstown—lower end, near the Indian side.  
Crow's Island—Indian side, close to the island.  
M'Intosh—close to Virginia shore.  
The first island below M'Intosh—Virginia shore.  
Second do. Blackmore's—close to the Indian side.  
Wine grape island—Virginia shore, close to the island.  
The island just below the Pennsylvania line—Virginia shore.  
Baker's Island—close to Virginia shore.  
Yellow creek.  
Neely's Islands (two together)—Indian shore.  
The next island—close to Virginia shore.  
Brown's Island—Virginia side.  
A sand bar—Indian side.  
Mingo bottom Island—Indian side.  
Buffalo.  
Beech bottom bar—Indian side.  
Bar at Short creek—close to the Indian shore.  
Pike Island, at old Dady's—Indian shore.  
The Twin Islands—Indian shore.  
Wheeling Island—Virginia shore.  
M' Mahon's Island—do. keep at the upper end near the main shore, at the lower end near the island.  
Sand bar just above Little Grave creek—Indian shore.  
Big Grave creek—Indian shore.  
Capteen Island—near do.  
Fifth creek Island—Indian do.  
Sand bar point—Virginia do.  
Do. at Fishing creek—Indian shore.  
The first island in the Long River—Indian shore.  
Second do. do.  
Third do. do.  
Fourth do. do.  
Fifth do. do.  
Sixth do. do.  
Sand bar—close to the Indian shore.  
Barr or grape Island, do.  
Middle Island do.  
The three brothers—Indian side of all.  
Two sisters, Brush Island do.  
Island just above the Muskingum—Virginia shore.  
First Island below do.—Indian shore.  
Second do.—Virginia do.  
Third do.—Indian do.  
Little Kenaway, do.  
First Island below do. Bellepe—Indian shore.  
Shoal nearest the Virginia shore.  
First Island below Bellepe—Indian shore.  
Second do. do.  
Hockocking.  
Belleville.  
Belleville Island—Indian shore.  
Devil's Hole.  
Sand bar—upper end nearest the Indian side—lower end near the middle.  
Next sand bar—Indian side.  
Amberfoot's Island—Virginia side, first riffle channel, near the middle, the next, the island.  
Sand bar—near Virginia shore.  
Old town, sand bar Island—Indian shore.  
Goose Island—Indian side cross the bar about half way between the shore and the island.  
Leiper's falls—channel about 80 yards from the Indian shore,

the next best channel about 40 yards from the Indian shore.  
The next riffle—Indian shore.  
The next bar—channel nearest the Indian shore.

ext. Island—near the Indian shore.  
The next Island, do.  
Great Kenaway—good water.  
Gallipolis Island—Virginia shore, near the Island at the upper end, and near the Virginia shore at the lower end.  
The first Island below Gallipolis—upper end near the Virginia shore—lower end near the Island.  
Sand bar—channel near the middle of the river.  
Little Gulandot—do do.  
The first riffle.  
The long riffle, at the mouth of Big gulandot—channel about one third of the width of the river from the Virginia shore.  
Twelve pole creek—Indian side of the sand bar.  
Great Sandy—channel in the middle of the river through sand bar just above Sandy river.  
Ferguson's sand bar—Indian side.  
Little Sandy—middle of the river.  
Little Sciota—channel of the bar nearest the Kentucky shore.  
Great Sciota—nearest the Indian shore.  
Kinckenick—channel at the upper end of the riffle is near the middle, from thence across near to the sand bar, from thence across near the Kentucky shore.  
Next sand bar—channel near the Kentucky shore.  
Salt lick creek—middle of the river.  
Brush creek Island—near the Kentucky shore at the upper end, and cross close to the lower end of the island over to the channel on the other side.  
Sand bar—close to the Indian shore.  
The three Islands—close to the Kentucky shore.  
Limestone.

FROM THE KENTUCKY HERALD.  
THE MONITOR. No. III.

THE state of prosperity in a country is never stationary; it must either be on the increase or the decrease; and the causes which influence it for the present, must continue to do so, as long as they are more powerful than the other causes which have a tendency to produce different effects. We may therefore safely conclude, that as long as the causes to which the present distressed situation of this country is justly to be attributed exist, without being sufficiently counteracted, so long we may not only suppose that our condition will continue to be unimproving, but also that it will be daily growing worse. A review of the different causes which have united to produce that distress, will prove, that this must necessarily be the case, if we have laid aside domestic manufactures; if we have indulged ourselves in every species of extravagance; & if we have imported very largely and exported but little, the consumption of our wealth must be the inevitable consequence. For as long as these distress continue open, they must as certainly and as effectually impoverish and exhaust the political body, as the same number would the human body; & in the one case as well as the other, the longer they are suffered to run, the less they have to do to complete their work of destruction. The largest reservoir when more is drawn from, than runs into it, must soon be emptied; that individual who expends more than he receives must certainly be ruined; and that country whose imports greatly exceeds its exports, is going on rapidly to bankruptcy. Continuing then any longer in our present state, will be like the spendthrift, who after having found his means of support greatly reduced by his extravagance, instead of providing for the future, by lessening his expenses, and increasing his industry, calculated upon the time that his re-

maining stock would last, with a determination to go on to the last farthing, and then depend on chance for a future supply.  
But let us not despair, our case is, though it is critical, is far from being desperate; and our disorder, though complicated, is still fully within the power of medicine. If we have discovered the real causes of our complaint and will seriously exert ourselves in the application of the proper remedies to remove those causes, there can be no doubt but that we shall be able to get the better of the complaint itself. But we ought not to deceive ourselves if the complaint is obstinate and complicated, we must not expect a very speedy cure; nor ever to obtain one at all, unless we mind out, and steadily use, a specific for every cause of the complaint.—The removing a part of them only will leave the others at liberty to act with the greater violence or will at best only give a temporary and partial relief to the body politic, as it will still remain within it other causes of disease sufficient finally to work its destruction. If we have swallowed a number of poisons of different kinds, it is still in our power to use an antidote sufficient to expel each of them; and each antidote besides its power of destroying the effects of the particular poison will also greatly strengthen the general system, so as to enable it the better to resist the joint efforts of them all.  
A constant attention to the increase of domestic manufactures, a strict adherence to the general rules of economy; a determined resolution to purchase nothing that we can do without; the considering it as an invaluable maxim to give the preference to the manufactures of our own country, as far as they can be made to answer our real wants, and unceasing efforts to encrease to the utmost the exports of our country; will not only effectually remove the present complaint, but bring the body politic into a greater degree of health and vigour than it enjoyed before its disorder. Do not let us despise or reject the use of these medicines because they are simple in their nature, and may be applied by us individually without depending on any professional aid; let us rather join in an enquiry as to the virtues contained in each of them, and then try to form a proper conclusion as to the effects that will be produced by their joint efforts.  
Domestic manufactures when carried on to the extent and with the spirit they may be, contain in them not only the antidotes of many poisons, but they may also be considered as the only foundation on which the health and prosperity of the state can be rested. Every appearance of health and prosperity without their aid will be only temporary and delusive, they alone can give them permanency, in other countries it may be a doubt whether the time bestowed on them might not be as usefully employed in agriculture: here the peculiarity of our situation renders it certain, if it was necessary to decide between them, that the preference, in point of public utility, ought to be given to manufactures in stead of agriculture except as far as the last is necessary for home consumption. But fortunately there is no real clashing or rivalry between them; instead of this being the case, they mutually promote and aid each other.—Agriculture produces the materials, and the manufacturer makes the useful application of them. It is manufacturing only which fills up the chains that would otherwise uselessly remain in the farmer's store, and which find employment for that part of his family whose aid cannot usefully be given in the business of agriculture. This last circumstance is of the greatest consequence to the community. Where domestic manufactures are properly attended to, the hours which the father of the family can spare from agriculture, & all the time of the mother and their children may be occupied profitably; but where they are laid aside, all that time is not only spent without profit to the community, but also causes an actual loss, as idleness always produces extravagance. The common justification that is used for purchasing from stores instead of manufacturing what we want, "that we can buy it cheaper than we can make it" is founded in error. The mistake consists in this—We calculate on the value of the time that it would take to

manufacture the article if it was done in our family, instead of calculating what a portion of the time of those who would have made it there, would produce if they were employed in that manner, when they would really be doing nothing if not employed in that way; to that in fact, whenever we purchase what we could make in our families, we ought to add to the price of the article what would have been the value of the labour of that part of the family who could have made it at home if they had been occupied in that way, but who for the want of employment of that kind were idle.

Those who contend for the policy of purchasing such articles instead of manufacturing them, argue against the experience of the world; let them enquire into the present situation of any number of families who have been accustomed to supply themselves in these different ways, and they will find the advantage not only in point of wealth, but also of real comfort and plenty on the side of those who depend on their own wheels and looms for their necessary clothing, &c.

Let them see two such families together, and ask the father of each of them what his coat cost him; the one, with a sigh will calculate the price of the cloth, trimmings and making; the other will tell them with a look of love and affection on his face and daughter, that he paid only for the cost of the cloth, and that all the rest being done at home, cost him nothing. If we could for a moment be placed in this situation and have the feelings of all the persons present at such an enquiry, it would have more effect than volumes written on the subject. The blush and shame which must be felt by the family where the father's coat cost so much, and the honest pride and exultation which would be felt by the family when it cost so little, would go farther in proving which line of conduct was most proper, than thousands of arguments founded on nice calculations. But it may be contended, that there are some articles that we really want which cannot be made here, and others which, from the use of machines in making them, can be sold so much cheaper than they can be manufactured here without those machines, that we ought to purchase them from the stores. There may be some force in the observation, and the thing would not be very prejudicial provided the buying these imported articles, not only does not shackle the business of manufacturing at home, but actually serves as a stimulus to make each family try to produce as much more of their own manufactures than would be wanting in their families as would pay for those articles they were compelled to purchase. The money produced by this surplus of necessary home manufactures should be considered as the only fund on which it would be proper for the family to draw for the purchase of imported articles.

The success of home manufactures is so important to the welfare of this country, that the excelling in them should be declared or admitted to be the only just foundation of a claim to superior rank in our free country; if this could be done we should enliven pride in the cause of virtue, and we should then see the fine ladies and gentlemen more solicitous to exhibit their homespun gowns and coats to public view, than they now are to conceal them.

## FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE IN DISHABILLIES.  
LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

When this lovely brace of Sisters landed on our shores, with smiles on their faces, and the olive branch in their hands, they were received in open arms. We looked with the eyes of a lover, and every thing via Paris was charming. The graces themselves, had they visited our forests, would scarcely have received more attention. All orders were evoked to prepare dinners and eat the civic cakes with their new guests. A gentleman who had at least his share of national philosophy, was enraptured with the new comers, and resolved to introduce their etiquette into his fami-



ly. A council was called, and Sambo invited among the rest "Children," says he, this is an age of reformation. We have improved upon the English principles of education and government, and the French upon ours. It is proved we are all born free and equal I have adhered to the erroneous notions of our forefathers long enough. Hereafter I will lay aside commands and punishments, the instruments of tyrants, and you shall be governed by reason. Your own judgment, instead of my severity, shall correct your faults. It shall be my part to request, and yours to comply. "You berry good maller; I thank you maller," says Sambo, with a low bow. "I like your resolution," says Edward the oldest son, who had long fought for liberty. "That's your fort cried maller Billy, clapping his hands. —Miss Betty courted. —The wife, whose claim to equality was already established, was pleased with the anticipation of something more. All was joy and complacency. A civic clatter ensued. A little dispute arose about the propriety of Sambo's sitting at table. None showed resentment or used high words, but Betty and her man, who insisted that liberty and equality were never made for the negroes. Edward could not see why black and white might not sit well together round a table as round a woman's head, and observed that these colors, with almost every other had often been good companions, on his man's head dies. Ned was a shrewd fellow; he foresaw Sambo would soon rule the roast, and wished to secure his favor. The good man settled the dispute by a conciliatory proposition. The family were to wait on themselves, and Sambo to relinquish his equal right of sitting at the table with them. —Excessive good nature is often the introduction to quarrels. —After dinner the matter waited to ride out of town. Sambo was requested to laddle the horse and brush his boots. The horse was prepared; but when the boots were called for, Sambo was brushing his own shoes. He waited patiently till they were ready, then went out to mount his horse. —None to be found. —Ned understood the doctrine of equal rights, had ridden off his father's horse and left him in the lurch. He begins to suspect that his new doctrine, which seemed an angel in theory would be a devil in practice; like hasty converts, he soon becomes an apostate. The next day a number of his friends were invited to dine with him, and discuss his new principles. Sambo had pitched on the same time to converse his companions; the footy tribe had taken possession of the kitchen just before his master's party entered the parlour. He thought himself lord of the kitchen had reserved a few of the best pieces for his own table, and was handing round the second bottle in celebration of his independence, when the maid related his proceedings to the mistress. She talked loudly on the subject. The matter blushed for shame, stepped into the kitchen and invited Sambo to tend the table, at the same time reprimanded him for the freedom he had taken, Sambo was two much intoxicated with the spirit of liberty and West-India to fear or obey, but not enough to forget the overtures of the day before. He answered abruptly he must be excused for the present. The matter thought at times to use the old fashioned instruments of commands and punishments or rather without stopping to think, began to use them. High words and hard blows ensued. The noise reached the parlor. Every white face reddened with blushes and resentment, and liberty and equality were echoed from each corner of the kitchen by the blacks. —I need not relate the sequel. The gentleman never hears liberty and equality pronounced, without shaking his head; he has often declared that he had rather have the old boxers Cassar and Pollux, in his house, and that he believed that if they were allowed to run at large in our country, they would do more mischief than sword and famine. Liberty, uncontrolled, experience proves to be one of the worst of tyrants; accompanied with good order and good laws, as was the one of the first settlers of this country; may be found among its last inhabitants. I do not pretend to write for nations; my pen is employed for family use.

If you are a father, and your boy begins to prate about equality, take off his hat, hang it up as high as you can reach, and bid him do the same with yours; if he says he is not tall enough, tell him to say no more about equality, till he is of equal stature with yourself.

From the (New-London) BEE.  
When Spurius Postumus the Roman consul, made the "Claudian treaty" so memorable for the Romans dishonour, he returned home, covered with shame and confusion; and made a speech to the senate of the following purport: "that the disgraceful treaty he had entered into with the Samnites, being made without the knowledge or consent of the people, the state of Rome was in no manner bound to fulfill it; suppose, said he, that we had engaged that the people of Rome should forsake the city, or forsake it, or he again governed by kings, would they be obliged to perform our a agreement? If the people can without their consent be bound to one thing, they may be bound to every thing, the Samnites could require nothing but the bodies of those who made the treaty; and therefore, he insisted, let us, naked & in chains, be delivered up to them, and so discharge our fellow citizens from obligations, if any there are, in which we have entangled them, that they may stand in the same relation to the Samnites they were before the ignominious compact was entered into."

What an example is this for modern negotiators! But tempora mutantur; and we see that when a treaty is once made, let it be never so disadvantageous or dishonourable to the country, we are told it will be the highest breach of national faith not to perform it; and all the loss and disgrace is to be borne by the people, who had no voice in the transaction. But the Romans were a powerful nation, and we are weak; and justice we know, is always on the strongest side; therefore when the paw of the lion is laid upon us, though ever so unjustly, we must trust to his justice and magnanimity, and patiently bear its weight till he pleases to take it off, or he may tear our vitals out, if we presume to remonstrate. Policy shows a thousand advantages in compliance; that are not to be found in resistance; and the fearful and weak are never at a loss for arguments for agreeing to a loss of the haughty and powerful.

From the (New-York) Time Piece.

At a time when the wise and prudent are exerting every nerve, and every friend to human nature is throwing in his mite, to preserve peace and good will among mankind, and prevent this country from being harried by the fear of nations, war, interested & the deluging are busy in blowing up the embers of discord. This spirit has at length found its way into colleges and academies of science into those institutions which ought to be the repositories of philosophy, where youth are, or ought to be, trained up to become the lights of the world, and qualify themselves to forward that great principle of humanizing, civilizing and harmonizing a race too naturally prone to discord and to render each other's situation uneasy on this earth. In several late college exhibitions in the different states, the pupils have spoken their sentiments (perhaps of their tutors) with unqualified acrimony, against that enlightened nation, which founding heroism on the principles of philosophy, has extended its benevolent idea of government into every quarter of the world, and thereby opened the way for that great philanthropic political system, without the prevalence of which on this globe, the whole of nature's fabulous works is an insolvable riddle, which daily prompts the tool to say in his heart, *There is no God.* It is in vain for these gentlemen to hope at the present crisis of things, to fetter the American nation in enmity with France. The republican spirit is peace, harmony, and good will among men, the sentiment of America must operate congenially with that of France, in order to confront the demon of monarchy, and drive him to his native obscurity. Ye preceptors, ye fathers of colleges, who possess sentiments unfriendly to the rights of man, insult not the public mind, wound not the feelings of your audiences by making in-

nocent youth the organs of your malice, and as far as lies in your power widen the breach, already too far effected by the arts of designing men; between the American and Gallic republics, our chain of unity, although not bright, will not be easily broken; and British property taken by the French during the time of war, under the protection of a neutral flag, without a reciprocal privilege allowed to France, is too unmeaning a cause for exciting serious misunderstandings between the two republics.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Curious Follies.  
The following is a curious and ingenious specimen of the artifice which has been employed to keep up the spirit of superstition, for securing the objects of ambitious and avaricious rulers in the Christian church.

"In a book of sermons composed by the theological faculty at Vienna in this age of superstition, (the 14<sup>th</sup> cent.) in order to recommend their relics to the people, it is asserted, that the thirty pieces of money which Judas received for betraying his master, were coined by Terah, Abraham's father, a celebrated artificer under king Nimrod, who gave them to Abraham, by whom the field of Ephron the Hittite was purchased with this money: thence they passed into the hands of the Ishmaelites who paid them to the brethren of Joseph, when they purchased him. When Joseph's brethren went to buy corn in Egypt, they paid their money to Joseph, by which means it came into Pharaoh's treasury; hence the pieces were given to Moses, when sent by the king of Egypt, with an army to subdue Ethiopia. Moses upon this occasion, gave them, as a dowry to a queen of Sheba, whose descendant presented them to Solomon, by whom they were placed in the royal treasury, and continued there till Nebuchadnezzar seized them among the spoils of Jerusalem, and presented them to one of his auxiliaries, an Arabian king, from whom sprung one of those eastern kings who came to worship Christ, at his birth, and who presented them to Mary. By her they were made an offering, at the purification, when the priest presented her son, and were again employed in purchasing Christ."

"They are now dispersed in different parts of the world; one of which in gold, as large as an English noble, is shown in the entrance of St. Peter's church at Rome."

But the age of relics and superstition is fast passing away.

Stevenson.  
\* Gregory's Church History cent. 14th.

LONDON, August 13.

A defender from the north of Ireland who was lately taken up at Limerick, on being examined by Gen Dundas, confessed that he had deserted from the Louth militia, for the purpose of more extensively promoting the cause he revered, & for which he would freely die. He said he was one of the four that had been nominated to murder a clergyman named Nipe, which he was prevented from effecting, by an engagement with the Tipperary militia, in which he had been wounded. To the general's question, "what he & his party wanted?" he replied, "Catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and an abolition of tythes."

Friday Mr. Spillard, the celebrated pedestrian traveller, arrived in Bristol from London; this gentleman has travelled, on foot, eighty-nine thousand miles, through Europe, Asiatic Turkey, Africa, and America, on botanical and mineral researches.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

British Records.  
We hold documents, which warrant the assertion, that there are several public British rendezvous, in this city, for recruiting of men to put on board the *Thetis* and *Procyon*, now off Governors Island; that several officers were tempting guineas, generally attend, and that upwards of fifty have been already put on board!!

These circumstances are noted, that government may not remain ignorant of the acts, without intending a remark at present upon the lawfulness of such proceedings on neutral grounds.

## LEXINGTON:

Saturday, November 11.

### TO A CORRESPONDENT.

The piece signed "A Youth" we think too disingenuous to merit a place in our paper. —"Sarah Grinkle's" grand mother" and "Poppy love" would make as awkward an appearance in an Author, as "Pantaloons" would in the dress of a Lady of Fashion.

On the 13th of October, the deaths occasioned by the Yellow Fever, Philadelphia, amounted to nineteen. In Baltimore on the 15th, amounted to seven.

### LEXINGTON RACES.

Wednesday, (next day) Four Miles the heat: First heat taken by Quicksilver. — Second and third by the Weasel. — Three started.  
Thursday, (second day) Three Miles the heat: First and second heat taken by the Cynthia Mare. — Five started.  
Friday, (third day) Two Miles the heat: First and second heat taken by Mr. Markham's three year old colt. — Three started.

### ELIZABETHTOWN, October 4.

KOSCIUSKO.  
On Friday last arrived in this town, that warm friend to liberty and mankind; Gen: Kosciusko. He makes a stay of some time in this place.

\* THE clerks of the federal district, Quarter Session, and County courts within this commonwealth are requested to meet at Frankfort, on the second Thursday in December, next, on business of importance. Kentucky, Nov. 9. 1797. 4w

UNDER a letter of attorney from Captain Christopher Roan deceased, I located one thousand acres of land for Elizabeth Moody on Indian creek, a branch of Big Barren river, which land is advertised for sale by Tappan & Banks. I therefore forewarn all persons that purchasing said land, until a deed is executed to me for the customary proportion of the said tract: Given under my hand, this ninth of November, 1797. 3w

AERM. CHAPLINE.

TO BE RENTED, A Plantation containing about 30 acres of cleared land, and some good cabins, lying on Elk-river, about two miles from the mouth, known by the name of William Gonn's station. Also to be hired, four negro slaves: For terms apply to the subscriber. 2c W. A. GOAR.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Lancaster, Garrard county, a brown mare, three years old last spring, with a long tail in her face head, appraised to ten pounds. Nov. 5. 1797. SAMUEL DUNCAN.

### NOTICE

It is hereby given, that commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington, will meet on Monday, the fourth of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the improvement called for in John Irwin's treasury warrant entry, of four hundred acres, on both sides of the Beach fork, at the mouth of Mays lick creek; then and there to perpetrate the testimony of certain witnesses, which may ascertain and establish the calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary and agreeable to law. JAMES RYAN. Nov. 3.

NOTICE, that I shall petition the court of Shelby county, at their next February court, to establish a town on my land, on Crooked creek, about 30 miles from Shelbyville. BENJAMIN S. COX. November 8.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

ISRAEL HUNT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Short Street, next door to J. Morrison. He flatters himself from the neatness and excellence of his work to merit the favors of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

### CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

BLANK DRAWS for sale at this Office.



